THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVIII., No. 864. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1867. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to our advertisement of the 1st January, notice is hereby given that Mr. George Tyson remains in our firm, his interest continuing as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co.
8ma 2192 Shanghai, 4th Feb., 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. Warren Delano Junr., and Mr. Henry J. Grew, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
9ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. Edward Cunningham, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. William H. Foster, Junr. is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
9ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. Alexander Hutchison Yule's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between James Samuel Barber, John Bailey Ross and James Campbell Fraser, and conducted under the style and title of Ross, Barber & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. James Campbell Fraser is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. James Campbell Fraser is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Edward William Rice has this day been admitted a Partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of John Thorne & Co.

JOHN THORNE.
30ma 1909 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr John George Dunn in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultimo.

REID & Co.
tf 1912 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. S. van Reesema in our firm ceased on the 31st ulto., and Mr. Theodor Probst has this day been admitted a Partner.

Mr O. C. Behn and Mr. J. F. Cordes are authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.
30ma 1913 China, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Hargreaves and of Mr. Justus Wm. Hy. Escherich in our firm at Hongkong and in China ceased this day.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Hongkong and China, 31st Dec., 1866.
30ma 1914

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kinkiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or [illegible] thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

[illegible]HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one [illegible], as under:—

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.

2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf [illegible] Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. Probst, Esq., (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)
A. A. Hayes Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. Tate, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
tf 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.
Established 1821.

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms and conditions, to the extent of £10,000 on any one single first class risk.

F. R. GAMWELL.
7mch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 8th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, Especially for use in Extreme Climates, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196.197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31oc-67 1292

NISSEN & PARKER,

Engravers, 43, Mark Lane, London.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS

To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,

For Sale or Consumption.

tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 689 [illegible] May 19th, 1866.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1. **MAGENTA.**

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

Names of Colours.
Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

Price:—Small bottles, 6*d.* Large bottles, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

21de-67 1773 o-a-f December 22nd, 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegiar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, New Bond Street, London.
Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

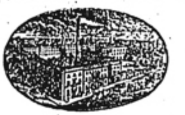
CAUTION.—See that "Dinneford & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,



VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

Jos. Gillott

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1511—67

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated,* on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated,* contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.

6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.
tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROOHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 10th Nov. 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon and Mr Solomon Ezekiel, in our firm, ceased on the 1st January, 1867.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

9ma 2253 Shanghai, 16th Feb., 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, fully subscribed, £1,011,220.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Risks against Fire in the above Office, to extent of £15,000 on any one building and its contents, at the reduced rates of premium.

FRAZAR & Co.,
Agents.

23fe 2254 Shanghai, 16th Feb., 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kauffman, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning and Evening at 11.30 and 7.30 o'clock in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que. Seats are entirely free.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England..(tel.)..Jan.	7	Hankow,........Feb.	10
Hongkong,.......Feb.	10	Nagasaki,........ "	18
Tientsin,........Dec.	17	Yokohama,...... "	6

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,....... Nov. 1 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,....... Oct. 25 } Dec. 13th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Feb. 15th, 1867.

Feb.	Malwa. New.—Tls.	Patna. New.—Tls.	Benares. Tls.
9,	595 a 600 nom.....	465.....................	
11,	595 a 600 "	465.....................	
12,	590................	455.....................	
13,	587 a 590...........	456.....................	
14,	590 a 595...........	455 a 460	
15,	590 a 595...........	450 a 455.............	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.		Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
		h. m.	ft. in.					
Feb. 9	L.W.	11.42	11.10	N.W.	3	d	30.03	60
" 9	H.W.	3.52	20.05	N.N.W.	4	d	29.98	54
" 10	L.W.	0.20	12.08	"	6	o	30.13	46
" 10	H.W.	4.26	20.05	"	6	o	30.15	43
" 11	L.W.	0.53	12.05	N.N.E.	4	d	30.13	44
" 11	H.W.	5.17	18.11	N.E.	2	s	30.00	42
" 12	H.W.	6.24	18.10	N.W.	3	o	30.21	36
" 12	L.W.	1.18	12.07	N.N.W.	4	d	30.15	42
" 13	H.W.	7.14	19.02	E.S.E.	2	c	30.21	39
" 13	L.W.	2.22	13.02	"	6	b	30.16	44
" 14	H.W.	8.24	19.03	East.	7	d	30.03	45
" 14	L.W.	3.34	15.02	E.N.E.	8	d	30.11	42
" 15	H.W.	9.43	20.08	N.E.	7	c	30.28	42
" 15	L.W.	5.04	14.02	"	5	c	30.22	42

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, the wife of George Mackay, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 12th instant, the wife of John T. Taylor, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, the wife of William Harper, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 16th inst., Mrs. James Gilfillan, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Evanton, Ross-shire, N.B., on the 26th November last, Georgina, third daughter of the late William Wilson, Banker, Thurso, and widow of the late James Wilson, Bahia, Brazil.

At Rosebank, Nairn, N.B., on the 4th December last, Captain William Wilson, formerly of Bahia, Brazil, and late of Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per Steamer "Szechuen," from Ningpo—3 Europeans, and 52 Chinese. Per "Suwo-Nada," from Hongkong—J. H. Belfour, T. H. Nicholas; 3 Second Class, and 30 Chinese. Per P. & O. S. S. "Sunda" from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Cato, Messrs. Hooper, J. W. Henderson, Muintz, Barclay, and Hollyer. Per "Feeloong" from Nagasaki, M. de Broder Brocke, Messrs. Bohlens, R. Adams, Margetts, Brown, Robbelem, Riddeler, and Hiver; Captain Mooney and crew of "City of Nantes."

Departed.—Per steamer "Rona," for Hongkong, &c.,—Mr. and Mrs. Tate, Messrs. Whittall, R. T. Rennie, T. P. Knight, C. Rivington, E. Coisters, Moore, Sivattie. Per steamer "Fusi-Yama," for Hongkong,—Mr. J. King. Per steamer "Singapore," for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and two children; Messrs. F. B. Forbes, J. Webster, J. Macdonall, H. Cribb, W. Hargreaves, D. Gilmour, P. A. Myburgh, H. O. Harn, C. Overbeck, G. F. Seward, and Hume.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

The London Mail of the 10th Jan., due in Hongkong on the 24th Feb., and here on the 2nd Mar.—It arrived last year on the 28th Feb., per *Ganges.*

The French Mail of Jan. 10th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Feb., and here on the 4th of Mar. It arrived last year on the 6th of Mar., per M. I. "*Labourdonnais.*"

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 1 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1867.

Although there appears little immediate hope of the realisation of Sir Macdonald Stephenson's vast railway scheme, the lines indicated by him will, without doubt, be constructed whenever the consent of the Chinese to the introduction of steam carriage shall have been obtained. It is interesting, therefore, in the meantime, to know what are the resources and difficulties offered by the country through which they will run. The notes read by Mr Bickmore before the Asiatic Society, on an Overland Journey he has just made from Canton to Hankow, point out two great advantages, and one serious difficulty. The traffic along parts of the Interior is great, and passes through several coal fields; but the inhabitants appear to entertain a violent antipathy to foreigners. The paragraphs we quote give valuable information regarding the carboniferous resources of the country. Mr. Bickmore fully endorses the opinion that a much better quality of coal than the Chinese use would be discovered by further search. They only collect it in places where it has been upheaved through the superincumbent sandstone, and never attempt to quarry where nature has not thrown it in their way. A more intelligent system would quickly follow on the introduction of railways; so we may be content, for the present, to know that the coal fields exist; and to infer that they will afford a suitable supply of fuel for the use of our engines, whenever the demand arises. The destruction of the Pootung telegraph posts, in a neighborhood where foreigners are so well known, enables us to appreciate the force of Mr. Bickmore's apprehension of opposition in the Interior. At one village, the inn at which he lodged was attacked by the villagers, with the expressed intention of killing him because he had been seen making observations by the aid of an Azimuth compass, which their fertile imagination construed into an instrument for detecting the hidden riches of their mountains and rivers. Fortunately the threat of his guard that the mandarin would behead all concerned in the riot, deterred them from carrying out their intention. In another city not far distant, a proclamation was posted up, to the effect that it had been determined by common consent that "if any one had anything to do with the Imps, or rented them a house, or any other dwelling-place, his house and his family dwelling should be immediately burned to the ground, and his whole family, male and female, old and young, at once put to death." Here again Mr. Bickmore was mobbed and hooted at, though fortunately the crowd did not proceed to actual violence. The prosecution of a railway, until some of this excitement shall have been allayed, will evidently be difficult. In the first place Government would not dare to sanction the enterprise, knowing the hostility it would cause; and even if they did, the works would be liable to constant hindrance and workmen impossible to obtain. Evidently, the much talked of "wedge" will have to be driven in very gently at first; and with a prospect before us of so slow penetration, the sooner the thin end is inserted the better. It is generally admitted that the first essay of the railway system in China will be made on one of three routes—Tientsin to Peking; Shanghai to Soochow or Hangchow, or Canton to Fatshan. The prosecution of one will probably be a signal for the commencement of the others; and these lines having once been established, their gradual progress towards the interior is only a question of time.

Li Hung-chang and Tsen-kwo-fan have succeeded in defeating a recent effort by the Government to diminish their power, with a completeness that is as amusing to on-lookers as serious to the Supreme Authority. We have frequently alluded to the preponderating influence these men were rapidly acquiring, and to the efforts that have, from time to time, been made to undermine it. A temporary jealousy actually was sown, for a short time, between them, but every trace of misunderstanding seems now to have disappeared and prefectly good friendship to have succeeded it. Acting on the principle of which experience has proved the truth, Eastern monarchs always look on a too powerful subject with dread, and on a close alliance between two such as a standing menace. Evidently, an intimate friendship between the Generalissimo of the Imperial armies and the Viceroy of the two Kiangs could not be allowed to remain undisturbed. As we mentioned some months ago, therefore, Tsen kwo-fan was summoned to Peking to take his seat as President of the Board of War, and Li was ordered to take up the command of the army in his stead, and surrender the seals of his viceroyalty. The usual delays were interposed, but at length Tsen-kwo-fan was unable, without direct refusal, to evade longer the Imperial command. He has accordingly handed over the army to Li, and the latter commands in his stead. A portion then of the treble order is obeyed; but by disobeying the remainder the result aimed at has not only been nullified but reversed. Tsen kwo-fan pleads illness as an excuse for not going to Peking, and Li refuses to give up the viceroyalty, unless to a nominee of his own selection. Instead therefore of depriving one mandarin of all actual power, and the other of a government from which both derived their resources, the Government have only succeeded in concentrating the double power in the hands of the more able and ambitious of the two. The man who had been designed to succeed Li was Woo-tang, a Tartar, on the distinction of whose interests from those of Li they could have relied. But Li refuses to recognise the appointment. Rebellion, he says, is rife in the Empire, and it is necessary for the safety of the Imperial throne that the force entrusted to him should be maintained in a state of efficiency. The revenues of the two Kiangs and the munitions of war out-turned by the arsenals of Nanking, are the principal sources whence he looks to derive the supplies necessary for this purpose. It is essential, therefore, that the government of these provinces should be in the hands of a friend on whom he can rely. The present Fantai of Kiangsu is such a man, but to Wootang he will not consent. In other words he declines to see himself placed in a position where he might at any moment be humbled by the witholding of supplies; and dares a resistance to Imperial authority, disguised under a bare semblance of regard for Imperial interests. The Government appear keenly alive to the gravity of the situation they have brought about, and anxious, at any price, to divide the power now concentrated in the hands of Li. In the hope of at once meeting the latter's views, therefore, they have thrice offered the Viceroyalty to Tsen-kwo-fan, who has however thrice declined the honour. After pleading sickness as a bar to his departure for the capital, he is too wise to incur the accusation of too sudden a recovery, directly the Government of a rich district is offered him. As far as Li is concerned, however, his appointment would be quite satisfactory. Complete confidence exists between the two, and it matters little which commands the men and which the money. But that the two offices shall remain directly or indirectly under their control, they both appear determined. No wonder natives shake their heads and say things have come to a curious pass, when they behold a Mandarin dictate to the Emperor. Such things used not to be.

Summary of the Week.

A meeting of Land Renters is called for the 25th February, for the purpose of considering the re-assessment of house and land property, the collection of Wharfage Dues, and other pending questions.

An amusing instance of the Summary jurisdiction which Chinese officials are able to exercise, occurred last week. The Soong-kiang and Shanghai Tax Commission had deposited some government funds in the 合隆錢庄 bank. A short time ago the interests in the concern were divided, and two separate establishments started under the hong names 德隆庄 and 鼎順庄. Some difficulty arose as to which was to repay the Government funds, and as these were not at once forthcoming, an official commission visited and closed both. This summary mode of procedure had the desired effect. The money has been paid, and the banks are again opened.

The question concerning the Race Course property, to which we alluded last week, has been referred to Peking. It should be explained that only the land within the Race Course, and not the Course itself is in question. That was bought out and out in the first instance. But the option of abandoning, or paying Tls. 40,000 for, the Cricket and Base Ball grounds, will be sufficiently disagreeable.

The extracts quoted by Mr. Fisher from the original title deeds of the Fives Court property, will show clearly the intention of the original purchasers, that it should be reserved for "purposes of recreation" only. A doubt has, we believe, been expressed as to this fact, which the publication of the extracts in question will remove. Clearly, under the other stipulation in the deed, all right and title in the land has been forfeited by the erection of Chinese houses, and we trust that the Taotai will exercise his power to reclaim it, cause the removal of these encumbrances, and, as in the case of the church plot, grant a new title, in trust—say to H. B. M. Consul, for the future use of the community.

We mentioned some time ago that the French missionaries were agitating a claim to some land within the city and outside the walls of Nanking, alleged to have been formerly in possession of the Mission. They have, we learn, succeeded in getting their claims recognised, and a plot of land of equal extent, but not identical with that claimed, which is otherwise occupied, has been allotted to them. As will be seen from our leading columns, Li-hung-chang is absent in command of the army in Shantung; but he has not given up the seals of the viceroyalty, and holds both the government of the two Kiangs and the post of Generalissimo vacated by Tsên-kwo-fan.

A fire broke out at Nagasaki on the 7th instant, which destroyed a great number of native houses, and at one time endangered the English Consulate. Our correspondent mentions a report that the *Shoeyleen* has been sold for $155,000 and the *Novelty* for $40,000. But we cannot vouch for its accuracy.

PASSPORTS.

We are apt to look on Article IX of the Tientsin treaty as imposing an irksome and unnecessary restriction. And if it were possible to guarantee beforehand that only the persons "of known respectability" to whom passes are supposed to be granted, would care to travel in the interior, we might fairly claim its abrogation. But the repeated outrages by foreign rowdies which have lately come to light, show that some restraint is very necessary, as much for the protection of respectable foreigners as for that of the Chinese themselves. The harm done by a rowdy does not end with the robbery he commits. He causes foreigners generally to be looked on with apprehension, and their presence in the interior with dislike. It is as much to the interest of foreigners as of natives, that he should be prevented from straying at will through the creeks, levying toll from whomsoever he lists. The mystery is how some people contrive to get passes. One man, not long ago, begged and squeezed about Soochow for eight months, and took a row of brothels under his protection—all the time producing a Consular pass as a proof of his "known respectability." This gentleman's character must have changed with wonderful rapidity under the influence of evil associations, if he actually were a respectable member of society previously to this unlucky trip. In the hey-day of the arms' trade, several of the men habitually engaged in that highly lucrative pursuit, were in the possession of passes, recommending them to the good offices of all Imperialist authorities. In fact, Chinese have almost ceased to ask for passports, knowing that many perfectly innocent travellers are without them, while others who would be far safer under the eye of their own police, can produce this evidence of their trustworthiness. We repeat, if rowdy outrages were unknown, this relaxation of an annoying rule would be rather subject of congratulation than otherwise. But, actually, it is to be regretted. If the Chinese felt they were sure to be right in arresting any man not furnished with a pass, West and Maclean would not have been able to escape into the interior and travel unhindered so far as Chinkeang. Indeed such a method of escape would never have been attempted as, without passes, it would have proved the most certain means of capture. If the pass system were strictly enforced, Wilson, Kerr, and Caleley would not have been able to roam at will through the Tien-san lake, stopping under the very eyes of the Chinese camp at Fung-wang-shan to buy food or liquor. If difficulty be found in ascertaining the character of every applicant for a pass, it would at least be easy to limit their issue, in the case of persons not well known at the different Consulates, to a shorter period than the twelve months for which they are habitually given. There may be no ground for rejecting the application, but it is easy in doubtful cases to make the document available only for a week, a month, or three months,—for a special trip or for a limited period, as may seem desirable. Respectable members of the community, desiring as they must that every possible check should be placed on rowdyism, can hardly object to the trifling inconvenience of a system still prevalent in most parts of the continent of Europe. It is true that, since railway communication has become more general, an opinion has begun to gain ground that passports interfere unduly with free intercourse; and the general tendency has been to relax the stringency of the regulations affecting them. But though the police are less inquisitive in the interior towns, passports are very generally required at frontier stations. With such a system still prevailing in Europe, we can hardly complain of similar restrictions in China, where the native police, as against foreigners, are notoriously inefficient, if not powerless. They are not required here to protect respectable members of society, so much as to restrain scoundrels. The wording need not be, as in the case of a passport given by Cæsar,—"If there be any one on land or sea hardy enough to molest Potamon, let him consider whether he be strong enough to wage war with Julius Cæsar." The object is as much to guarantee to the Chinese that the bearer may safely be allowed to roam though the province without fear of his annoying them, as to warn them against molesting him.

OUR NEW BISHOPS.

In one of Miss Bronte's novels, we are assured that at a particular date a shower of curates fell in the North of England. We in Shanghai are threatened or promised a like visitation. After a long period of neglect we are assured that no less than three bishops will be soon amongst us. From New York, from the English Colonial office, and from the comfortable precincts of Salisbury Square, will shortly arrive Protestant ecclesiastics who will be entrusted with important duties. It is not easy to estimate the good that may be done by manly sensible men in this position. They have great trusts, and we earnestly hope they will promptly recognize them. First and foremost one of the three will at once be called upon to re-arrange the missionary operations of the English episcopal church in China. At present we have, in the technical language of the school, "a great work" doing in Ningpo, and little or nothing anywhere else. At Peking three Missionaries of the C. M. S. have we believe one convert. At Shanghai, works commenced at great cost and promising fair results were of late suddenly and mysteriously stopped. Spasmodic dashes at conversion are from time to time made, but the ardour which prompts men to commence a work rarely supplies them with zeal to continue it, and the end is that little or nothing is done. All these blunders result from the want of organization in the first place, and secondly from the lack of judgment displayed in the selection of men. Directly a man is fit for his work, that is to say when after a residence of seven years in China he may boast a fair acquaintance with the language of the people, he usually takes a passage home; and his place is occupied by a new comer, whose blunders in the colloquial excite in his hearers an expression of countenance similar to that which Cicero wondered should not be exhibited by one Augur, when he encountered a brother of the Sacred College.

The prospect that lies before the newly consecrated American Bishop is far more encouraging. He has the noble example of Bishop Boone before him, and all we know of Dr. Williams' antecedents induces us to believe that he is a worthy successor of that model missionary. The community of Nagasaki are ready to bear testimony to the quiet earnestness of Dr. Williams, when he laboured among them a year ago, and the same qualities which have endeared him to the foreign residents at that port will, without doubt, win him the respect of his coadjutors and of the general public in Shanghai. In the unfortunate interregnum that has been suffered to elapse since the death of Bishop Boone in 1864, the ecclesiastical establishment has been much reduced; and one of the first cares of the new Head of affairs will, of course, be to raise the working staff to the high standard of efficiency it originally possessed. We trust he will not be induced to remove the head quarters of the Mission to Peking, as we are assured that much of the misapprehension which exists on the subject of protestant missions in China, is occasioned by the Diffusers of the Gospel keeping themselves aloof from the foreign communities, so that merchants and missionaries mutually misunderstand and misrepresent each other. Whereas, if a system of Christian activity such as we are assured a Bishop like Dr. Williams would originate were once seen practically at work, the good done would be slowly but surely acknowledged.

The new Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, will enter upon a sphere of duty which will require perhaps less energetic activity than will be looked for from his missionary brethren, but he will be called upon nevertheless to exhibit high and rare qualities. Tact, gentlemanly bearing and an unostentatious dignity are imperatively necessary, and these we trust will be found combined in the successor of Dr. Smith. We imperatively require in China a scholar and a gentleman. The readers of Anthony Trollope will understand what we mean, when we say that an Ecclesiastic the type of Archdeacon Grantly, with all his faults, would be preferable to Dr. Proudie. The officials and merchants with whom the new dignitary will naturally come in contact, are men of mark and ability. With a familiarity with various countries, cool and practised heads, and a high repute for sterling qualities, the manners, the views and the phrases that will make a man's fortune in Clapham would simply excite a compassionate contempt at Canton. The clergy who have won esteem and honour in China and whose work has really gone below the surface, have been genuine and simple, sincere and tolerant, not weekly instructors of their people merely, but their daily friends. We must not be too sanguine, but it is to be fervently hoped that some of those characteristics will be found in the new Bishop of Victoria.

PAPER HUNT.

Saturday's Paper Hunt, which had been so long and eagerly looked forward to by the sporting fraternity of Shanghai, seems to have turned out the least satisfactory run of the season. Grumblers are to be found everywhere, but on returning from the field after the last Hunt, the discontent seemed to be universal. It is certainly unfortunate that the race for the largest prize that has yet been given this season, should have produced such a poor amount of sport. We have some recollection that a Cup was run for over the same course two years ago, and that the hunt was then voted an excellent one. It is evident, however, that times change in this as in other matters.

A meet of about thirty ponies at Hogg's bungalow, brought out all the celebrities of the Hunt, and at about 3.15 a good start was effected, the scent skirting the banks of the Soochow Creek for a short distance, and thence branching off into that unknown region which was visited in the memorable Hunt of January—two good hurdles being crossed *en route*. The pace was not much for the first mile or two; but when it became apparent that flat racing instead of jumping was to be the order of the day, the "cracks" went to the front and made the running merrily, although a number of narrow bridges and muddy creeks which had to be crossed, gave the bulk of the Hunt opportunities of coming up from time to time. On nearing Sicaway a spurt was put on, and *Lottery*, *Kalmuck*, *Bogtrotter*, *Chef d'œuvre*, and *Potshot* soon put a considerable distance between themselves and the other ponies; but *Chef d'œuvre* was afterwards coming a tremendous cropper, the race lay between the other four, who galloped in close order through the village and over the bridge, on to the Sicaway Road. Here *Kalmuck* as usual made a straight rush for the Hermitage, and *Potshot* raced past *Bogtrotter* and took second place; but was unable to collar *Lottery* who came in a winner by about twenty yards. The last three or four miles of the hunt, and close home, were rather short of jumps. But this we believe was partly owing to the fact that one of the foxes lost his pony, which took so long to catch that it was feared the Hunt would be up before they could get home, and no time was left to look out for jumps or select a line of country.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

We quote the following interesting passages from the paper read by Mr. Bickmore on Wednesday evening.

"We soon came to Sechang, where some fifty boats were loading with coal.

This is the principal coal mine on the Siang. It is situated on the left bank, one hundred and forty five *li* above Hangchau. As shown in the section, the coal beds rest on limestone, and this is also the case in Szechuen, in the coal regions near Peking, and probably in every part of the empire wherever both occur.

On the coal strata rests red sandstone, which originally covered all the coal deposits in this vicinity, the coal only appearing at the surface, where it has been thrust up through the overlying strata of sandstone, or where the sandstone has suffered very considerable denudation.

As we were but six miles from the village where the murder just described occurred, the Mandarin sent to protect me, declared he would not allow me to land and travel through the mines; and I was therefore able to note only what could be seen from the river bank. All the "Mines" that were then observed, were merely deep pits in the sides of the hills, and consequently only "surface" coals are obtained. The engineers of steamboats on the Yangtze inform me that the coal from this, and the neighboring mines has improved in quality considerably, since the first was brought to market. It should be *noted here*, that the best coal usually occurs only below the water level, and the Chinese are obliged to stop when they come to that, for want of proper pumping apparatus.

The best coal in China therefore remains undisturbed, but there is much reason to doubt whether it will ever equal the best coals of England or America.

Hangchau is the great depot for coal in Hunan, and the military mandarin who accompanied me from that city to Changsha, the capital of the province, stated that, coal is mined at Kweiyang and Saiyang (see Dr. Williams' Map of China), and also at Sinhwa on the Tsz'kiang. It probably occurs therefore everywhere, beneath the red sandstone that covers the plains of Hunan, though it is mined only where it outcrops on the borders of these plains, or where it has been *brought to the surface* by dislocations that have taken place since the deposition of the red sandstone. When the present mines become exhausted, no doubt an immense supply may be obtained by boring through the over-lying red sandstone.

The wide extent of the coal beds in China promises much for the development of this land in the future. From Lichang, to Moukden, north of the Gulf of Siantung, there is an almost continued series of coal mines on the flanks of the elevations that border the Great Plain.

* * * * *

A great crowd gathered on the shore (at Kweiling) when I landed and the boys hooted and shouted, but I could *not* understand what they said and only hurried on my chair coolies through the suburbs, which were everywhere perfectly thronged. Two or three times I feared they would block up the street in front of me, and thus stop me altogether, but they seemed to have a superstitious respect for "the barbarian" and allowed me to pass. When we came to the chief gate and were entering the *city*, some officials stopped my chair and drew me into their office from the press of the crowd, while they were instructing my coolies to go round the city and not through it. Here one of the coolies took this opportunity to run away, and it was a long time before another could be obtained, but I finally continued on between the city wall and the river, until we came to a great rock round which we were ferried in a boat, and there I was once more free from my *persecutors*. I also had the pleasure there of being able to walk myself, that I might hurry on my chair coolies at the top of their speed, and thus with all possible haste distance this city of destruction.

Night however, overtook us when we were five miles away, and the two policemen guarding us selected an inn in a little village, where we lodged for the night. After such a tumult it seemed so quiet and safe that I was tempted out into a neighboring field, to note by the aid of an Azimuth compass the direction of the valley we were to travel in on the morrow, and also the form of the mountains that bordered it. While I was also bed in *this view* a man from the village passed by me and noticed the compass, so I shut it up and went back to rest, for fear he might think I was a geomancer.

Late in the evening the whole neighborhood began to resound with a heavy beating of gongs, and soon a large crowd, carrying torches, gathered in front of the inn and began shouting. "KILL HIM! KILL HIM! KILL THE WHITE DEVIL!" I plainly saw they had come to rob me and kill me and feared *the worst*, but my policemen showed them my pass from their Mandarin, and assured them that if they did me *any* harm the Mandarin would behead them all and destroy the whole village. And after much spiteful discussion they offered to leave me, on the condition that I should leave their village as soon as day-light appeared. The only crime alleged against me was that one of their number had seen me with a mysterious instrument observing the valleys and *mountains*, and they were all satisfied I had come to carry away the hidden treasures which they were sure their land possessed.

Almost everywhere, when they saw me breaking the rocks, they at once concluded I was looking for gold, or silver, or precious stones. Another common belief is that a foreigner who has blue eyes, has the clairvoyant power of seeing straight through *any quantity of solid rock*."

After the conclusion of the paper,

Mr. KINGSMILL made a few remarks on the geological portion of the paper which had been read. It was with some degree of satisfaction that he noticed that the sequence of the rock formations in Kwangtung, as described by him in the journal of the Society for 1865, had been borne out by subsequent investigation. Not having himself visited the described districts, it was with some misgiving that he had then put forward a hypothetical table of the ages of the sedimentary deposits *in that province*, which subsequent investigations have proved to be correct in its main features. As the first describer of the grits, which occupy so important a position in the districts traversed by Mr. Bickmore, he would, with the permission of the meeting, act the part of sponsor; and as they are likewise found in large masses in the islands in the T'ai-hu, where they are very characteristic, as well as in the Shu-hing-hap, near Shaou-king-fu, he *would suggest* that, for the future, they should be known as the "Shaou-king and Tung-ting Grits." Occupying so important a place in the geology of the country, and being so widely distributed, they formed an admirable geological horizon, with which might in most cases be compared the older or newer rocks. Under these circumstances it became a matter of importance *to ascertain their age*, and *he thought* that the fossils described by Mr. Bickmore as well as some recently discovered by himself would serve to throw some light on this subject. These grits were succeeded conformably by a limestone which in some instances had proved fossiliferous, the fossils consisted almost entirely of brachiopodous shells or corals; some of the shells exhibited by Mr. Bickmore he *considered to be* Stringocephali a genus peculiar to the *Devonian era*; the corals likewise seemed to bear a similar character. He did not however rely entirely on these external proofs;—the grits themselves, he had lately met with, gave traces of fossil plants which he exhibited to the meeting. These consisted of ferns of at least two species, of some remains of conifers, as well as fragments similar to those now generally considered as the *leaves of Lepidodendra*. As similar remains occurred in the Devonian rocks of America and Ireland, he had little hesitation therefore in assigning a similar age to those rocks. He had on a previous occasion mentioned the possible uncomformability of these lower rocks with the succeeding limestone of the coal formations of the South of China; the sections exhibited by Mr. Bickmore proved this uncomformability actually to exist. He was not however prepared to admit, though suggested on high authority, that these coal rocks belonged to a later date than the carboniferous system of Europe; on the contrary, in one case at least, that of the Yi-Shan coal field in Hupeh, he had found on the spot specimens of Sigillaria, apparently Sigillaria Reniformis, in connection with the coal beds. These peculiar plants were not known elsewhere to have extended to the Secondary formations and he thought therefore it would eventually be found that the coal fields of the Southern provinces of China, at least, should be classed as belonging to the so called "true Coal Measures." He could not speak of course of the Northern coal fields, never having had an opportunity of examining them, but from the similarity of their mineralogical conditions had little doubt that they would hereafter be found to be of the same age.

Mr. A. LITTLE then made some remarks with regard to the through water communication stated to exist between the Yangtse and the Sikiang. It seemed strange to him that the route chosen in former days for conveying teas from Honan to Canton should have been across the Meiling pass, necessitating a large amount of land carriage, and asked Mr. Bickmore whether the water way was open all the year round.

A conversation then ensued in which Mr. Wade, Dr. Winchester and others joined. Mr. Bickmore stated that although not open all the year through, he had little doubt that if a reservoir were formed, as at the summit level of the Imperial Canal, a constant passage could be effected, but that the disturbed state of the country rendered it dangerous for boats to pass.

An unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Bickmore concluded the meeting.

THE DE NORMAN MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MY DEAR SIR,—Permit me to draw attention to the shameful state to which the cases containing the costly De Norman *Monument are now reduced. Many of the* battens have been broken off, the packing cases removed, and the polished blocks of Peterhead granite exposed to be chipped by the heels of seamen and other loungers at the British Consulate, the favourite seat of whom they have long constituted. It is quite evident that the friends of the deceased are unaware that the Monument has not long ere this been erected. But I suppose it is nobody's business, and therefore nobody attends to it.

I am
Dear Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
AN OBSERVER.

Shanghai, Feb. 5th,

THE OLD FIVES COURT.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I care little for "Bar license," well knowing that like the Arab's chicken it always goes home to roost, so if you will kindly allow me to trespass on your space, Mr. Myburgh's little bit of forensic effervescence may probably trudge the same way.

I may state that in the case of E. Hogg *v. Ah-yow and Ah-chun, in which* Mr. Myburgh acted as Counsel and chose to characterise my "interference as most impertinent," I had nothing whatever to do, never having had the slightest communication with the Chinamen and neither interesting myself nor advancing any plea on their behalf; for you will perceive that the request I made before the Mixed Court on the 21st December 1866 *and my petition to H. M.* Consul, were both on behalf of the Club for which I am Hon. Sec. So the learned Counsel stretched a point indeed when he assumed that any interference of mine related to the case he was feed to attend. Certainly, it was a radical sort of thing to do, not to appear by Counsel, but I considered that our surplus funds were better expended in improving the ground at the back of our new Courts than instructing the denizens at the back of the Consulate, so personally I called the attention of the Court to Mr. Hogg's title, as the Racquet Court stood on the same Lot as these Chinamen's houses.

My action in this case would have ended with the fate of my petition, had not Mr. Myburgh's uncalled for remark acted as a refresher, and I do hope that, now this case has assumed some publicity, effective remedies may be taken to recover Land that is still registered at the British Consulate "In trust for purposes of recreation" to this day, although Mr. Hogg demands and has obtained a rental for the same.

I should have written this letter some days ago, but thought it better to wait until I could obtain copies from the Land Registry office of the Deeds under which Mr. Hogg holds the two *Lots of Land* that I consider the Public are entitled to. Those copies I was only able to obtain yesterday, in consequence of the office having been closed for the Chinese Holidays, and it being Mail day I was too much occupied to lay the extracts before you then. The first deed for two mow, granted on the 5th January 1848, to Mr. R. P. Saul for a small sum of money and an annual *rental of 1,500 cash per mow*, contains at the foot this special clause written *by Sir Harry Parkes*

That the above mentioned Lot No. 78 is rented and held by the above named British Merchant, Saul (Robert Powell) in trust to the use of certain British subjects subscribers, as a place of recreation.

True Translation,
(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.
Offy. Interpreter to H.B.M. Consulate of Shanghai.

The second deed, for one mow, eight fun, six le, and three haou, *granted on the 7th* Feb., 1855, to Mr. Edmund Deacon, for a small sum and the usual annual rental of 1,500 *cash* per mow, contains this stringent clause.

That if the said Deacon, Edmund, his heirs or assigns shall hereafter make over his or their interest in the Ground now rented to another party, without reporting the same to his or their Consul, and through him to the *Taotae for the* time being, for their joint assent and concurrence, and *for* the due registration of the transaction in their respective Records, or if the said Deacon, Edmund, his heirs or assigns, shall at any time transfer or make over the whole or any portion of the above specified Lot of Ground, or shall build, or allow to be built, any houses or tenements of whatever kind thereupon for the occupation of Chinese, or let or permit the same to be leased or let to Chinese, without the before-mentioned act of authorisation, first had and obtained; or if the said Deacon, Edmund, neglects to pay yearly in advance the said low rent of fifteen hundred *cash* per mow, then, and in each of these several cases, this Deed shall become null and void, and the Proprietorship of the said Land, Houses, and Tenements, shall revert to the lord of the soil.

Over and above this, there is again a special written indorsement—

"That the above mentioned Lot No. 135 is rented and held by the above named British merchant, Edmund Deacon, in trust to the use of certain British subjects, subscribers, as a place of recreation. 28th April, 1855.

(Signed) CHAS. A. SINCLAIR.
Acting Vice Consul.

It thus appears that in each case extra precautions have been observed by the Consuls to preserve these Lots of Land to the public, and it certainly does not appear that either Messrs. Saul or Deacon have abused the trust reposed in them; for the Land stands to this day registered in the British Consulate in their names, and did we not know to the contrary, the community might still be enjoying the grants made for their benefit—free of exactions.

Do the old Fives Court shareholders mean to state that Messrs. Saul and Deacon, for a consideration, indorsed these Lots of Land over to them?

If so, why have they never attempted to register their Title to ground that must have become very valuable?

Was it that the Deeds did not contain any transfer and that they were afraid to exhibit them for registration?

Was it not a rule in the old Fives Court that all members should be shareholders; if so, have the present playing members ever been offered a share when joining, or have the plums been too rich and like the stunner ale require practice to swallow?

I should like to know the time when a division took place in the Fives Court; the one part styling themselves "old" and becoming Landed Proprietors; the other submitting to be taxed for playing a game that the ground was granted for.

It is quite time that these questions were cleared up; there are several old residents now here who might materially assist us, and their evidence in a Court of Law go far to recover the Land now in question.

A public subscription for that purpose would enable us to attack the Title in proper form in the Supreme Court.

Mr. E. Hogg is only doing his duty of protecting the interests of those for whom he is acting. The mischief occurred long long before his time.

I am only acting in the same sense, and if the members of the Racquet Club consider my interference on their behalf to have been "pertinent," Mr. Myburgh's little addition of one syllable falls very harmlessly on

Yours sincerely,
AUG. FISHER.
Hon. Sec. Shanghai Racquet Club.
Shanghai, 9th February, 1867.

To CHAS. A. WINCHESTER, ESQ.,
H. B. M.'s Consul,
Shanghai.

SIR,—Having seen in the *North China Daily News* of the 31st December 1866, that Mr. E. J. Hogg as Secretary of the old Fives Court shareholders, has appealed to yourself and His Excellency the Taotai, against the decision of the Mixed Court on the 21st December 1866, before which he was unable to shew a title to land (that the Court felt justified in recognising) from which he demanded rent of Chinamen, I beg as Honorary Secretary to the Racquet Club, on one of which undermentioned lots of land the Court now stands, to draw your attention to the following circumstances.

That the Deeds of Grant are registered in the Landholders' Office of the British Consulate in the names of

Mr. R. P. Saul, lot 78 Reg. 44 dated 10th June 1848.

Mr. E. Deacon, lot 135 Reg. 129 dated 28th April 1855,—and that they contain the distinct specification that they were granted to those gentlemen "in trust" for purposes of recreation only, and that Chinese houses were not to be erected upon the land under penalty of forfeiture. At several periods subsequent to the above dates, the games of Fives and Racquets (which are of similar nature) languished to such an extent, that it was only under new auspices and with almost an entirely new set of members that these games have been revived from time to time after intervals of total extinction, and it was during one of those pauses, and at a time that land was rapidly rising in value, that some gentlemen calling themselves the *old* Fives Court shareholders erected several Chinese houses on the lots of land granted in trust for purposes of recreation only.

That those gentlemen have derived a very large pecuniary advantage from so doing, is notorious, though I cannot but consider that the title of this ground is, in accordance with the original grant, centered in the present representatives of the different games of a recreative character that still use a moiety of the land for that purpose, but from whom the Secretary of the old Fives Court, not satisfied with the gain already derived from the erection of Chinese houses on the remainder, is at present demanding and has already obtained a rental.

Against any further exaction of this kind I beg to protest considering that the representative of an old Club that to all intents and purposes has been defunct many years back, has no right to demand Rent from one in active operation for whose special benefit the grant was original made.

I most respectfully call your attention as to the present composition of the so called Old Fives Court Shareholders, and by what deed of transfer from Messrs. Saul and Deacon they now claim the rights of landlord over the present Fives and Racquet Club members—for I feel confident that a searching enquiry will shew that the Land has been appropriated to purposes that it was never intended for, and that obstructions have been placed on it detrimental both to our health and comfort. And I trust that your decision will vindicate the title of those who at present are the real representatives and for whose benefit the grant was originally made.

Should H. E. the Taotai consider that the extraordinary action of the old Fives Court Shareholders has vitiated the original grants, I sincerely hope that you will kindly exert your influence to obtain for us a re-grant of the Lots above mentioned for the purposes specified in the original deeds, for we feel that it would be a great hardship upon ourselves to be turned out of our present Court, upon which, yearly, we have had to lay out considerable sums of money.

As it is, their conduct in the matter by surrounding us with Buildings that deprive us of fresh air, and fill the Court with unsavoury odors from the adjacent occupiers, whose trade principally consists in slaughtering pigs and curing diseased meat and rotten vegetables, has already deprived us of many of the advantages contemplated in the original deed of gift.

The Revenue already derived from these houses must have been very considerable, and long since have covered their original cost, so that little hardship can result from clearing the present edifices away and obtaining for us that free ventilation so necessary for our muscular exertions.

In conclusion I have to point out that the Public have already suffered an actual loss of Tls. 1,960 in having to purchase Land at the end of the Maloo for the erection of the new Racquet Courts, as, had it come to my knowledge previously that Mr. Hogg possesed but a questionable title to the ground, I should ere this have claimed from him sufficient space to have erected those Courts now being constructed at the end of the Maloo.

Soliciting your kind interference in our behalf.

I remain Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sd.) AUG. FISHER,
Hony. Secy. S'hai. Racquet Club.
17th January, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

February 5th.

Before Sir E. Hornby,

Re MACKENZIE.

We append the decision of the Court in the above case, at length.

"In this case objection is made to the grant of an unconditional discharge to the Bankrupt. The reason assigned is that he has been guilty, under the 159th section of the Bankrupt Act of 1861, of "rash and hazardous speculation."

The Bankrupt is a Bill and Bullion Broker and he has carried on his business at Shanghai for the last four years with great credit and success. By activity and attention he made a large income and has hitherto enjoyed the confidence of his clients. In addition to his regular business he was in the habit of speculating in Cotton and in Mexican Dollars, and previously to the beginning of 1866, his speculations were generally successful. For at that time he had realized a sum of about £20,000, which was outstanding in the shape of cash balances, investments in land, shares in Insurance Companies, and in a purchase of Cotton. That he was in the habit of speculating in many of the staple articles of trade in this place was notorious; and from the success which it was supposed, and with reason, had attended these speculations, together with the knowledge, that he was making a very large income, he enjoyed excellent credit.

It appears that at the commencement of 1866, he had, as I have said, entered into a speculation in Cotton, which ultimately showed a profit of Tls. 15,000. He had also bought two lacs and a half of Mexican Dollars which were deposited with the Comptoir d'Escompte to await a rise in the Dollar market. *He was* also jointly interested with others in a Salt contract, which about April or May turned out in a loss. In January of the same year in consequence a telegram, he determined to enter into a speculation in Shirtings, and he bought about 105,000 pieces averaging about Tls. 3.6.0 each. The inducement to make this purchase appears to have been the intelligence contained in the telegram that the price of Shirtings had risen considerably in Europe, and the Bankrupt says that although the news turned out *to be false, it was a fact* that the price he paid for the larger portion of the Shirtings was less than at that time they could have been bought at in Europe. He states further that he bought in a market that was falling, but which had reached almost the lowest point that it had attained to during the last six months of the year. After he bought, it appears that the market rose at one time to as much as Tls. 4 the piece, but, the China New Year intervening, he did not sell, as there were few buyers, and he held on in expectation *of a rise after the festival* should be over. Subsequently he did not sell from fear of depressing the market that was already falling. He states that the Mercantile House who, with himself, had cognizance of the contents of the telegram, also bought, but not to the extent that he did, and that other Houses were also buyers. The mode in which he paid for these purchases was by obtaining advances from the Banks on the deposit of the Documents, and on his own Promissory notes payable a fortnight or a month after date, on the terms *of paying 10 or 12 per cent* interest. *He says* further that he found no difficulty in obtaining as much cash as he wanted, and that some of the Banks advanced him to nearly the market price of the goods—with others, a margin was left. It does not appear that he obtained more favourable terms than other people, nor is it pretended that he made any representation which exercised an undue influence upon those from whom he obtained loans. After the China New Year, the market fell with unprecedented suddenness from Tls. 3.7.5 to Tls. 2.4.0,—a price, *the Bankrupt says*, that had not been reached since he came to Shanghai. To the loss thus occasioned him, together with that on the Salt and Dollar speculation, he attributes his Bankruptcy.

The ground of the opposition is, as I have stated it, that the Bankrupt has been guilty of "rash and hazardous speculation." It has been forcibly urged by Mr. Myburgh, the Counsel for the Agra and Masterman's Bank, that the extent of the Bankrupt's speculations shew that he was guilty of extreme rashness in entering into them; that he obtained the advances on the strength of his reputed wealth; on the strength of his large income, and on the credit of his high character; and that at the time of the last speculation in Shirtings, his actual property would not have been sufficient to recover the losses on existing speculations if they had then been, as they ultimately did turn out to be, unfortunate. He further urged that as the Banks had made these advances upon the strength of the large income the Bankrupt was making out of his business, his future income should therefore be to some extent burdened with his debts. It was also urged that the position of the Bankrupt was different from that of a merchant—that the latter was known to be engaged in ventures, of which it was impossible to foresee the result, and that Banks dealt with him accordingly. But that from the fact of the Bankrupt not being a merchant, the Banks were justified in assuming that he would not be incurring liabilities beyond his power of making good losses. It is not pretended, however, that the Bankrupt's speculations were secret; nor is it in evidence that he obtained, or that the Banks were willing to give him, better terms than they gave merchants.

There appears to me, however, to be a fallacy at the bottom of the arguments of the learned Counsel. "Don't give the Bankrupt an unconditional discharge," says the Bank, "because he has been guilty of 'rash and hazardous speculation.'" In support of this charge they allege not that the speculation was in itself rash, inasmuch as it was almost certain to result in a loss; but that it was rash because, if it did so result, the Bankrupt had no means of covering the loss. They allege that they trusted the Bankrupt because they thought he had the means of paying whether he lost or won. Because then they are disappointed in the expectations they formed as to the Bankrupt's means, they insist his speculations were "rash and hazardous." But the Bank seems to me to forget that they knew the nature, although they might not perhaps know the extent, of these speculations. For they had the goods, or that which represented them, in an increase on the price of which the Bankrupt was speculating, in their own possession. And as to the absence of all knowledge of the extent of the speculation, was it not their own fault that they did not enquire into that before they made the advances? It appears to me that the "rash and hazardous" nature of a speculation consists in its kind, and not in its extent. Surely the proper test would be—is it more likely to turn out a loss or a success? If the chances are against its success, it is rash. To judge of chances, it is necessary to take a variety of circumstances into consideration. But a speculation in which, for instance, there are nine chances of success against one of loss, is not rash or hazardous simply because if the loss occur, the speculator has not the means of bearing it. It may be an immorality, and no doubt ought to be considered one, to trade in such a manner that if a loss occur, the trader has no means of supporting it. And if the commercial world and the Legislature acted upon this view and adopted this principle, the Bankrupt in the case before me would have fallen within the meaning of the 159th section. But the Legislature has not in this section made speculating beyond a man's means of paying losses a ground for charging future income or property. And I conceive I am bound to give a strict interpretation to the language of the section, as it undoubtedly has a *quasi* penal character.

I have then to ascertain what is meant by the term "rash and hazardous speculation." It is evident to my mind that I am bound by the judgment of Lord Westbury, *re* Mew and Thorne 31 Law Journal Bankruptcy, p. 87, cited by Mr. Rennie. Before then burdening a Bankrupt's discharge, I must find that he is guilty of the conduct alluded to in the section and only on so finding can I exercise the discretion given to a Commissioner in Bankruptcy. Lord Westbury in the case quoted laid it down that all powers of suspending or refusing a certificate which existed under the old Act on a general view of the Bankrupt's conduct were taken away by the new Act of 1861, and that the power to suspend, the power to refuse, the power to accompany the discharge by conditions, the power to pronounce a severer sentence, is made altogether to depend upon the Commissioner, upon and after the taking of evidence, having arrived at a conclusion tallying with one or other of the conclusions which are alluded to in the section, and one or other of, which is made to be a necessary precedent condition before the discharge can be refused, suspended, or made conditional in the manner described.

The question, therefore, which I have to determine before I should be warranted in pronouncing a sentence of refusal, a sentence of suspension, or one accompanying the discharge with conditions, is whether the Bankrupt has been guilty of "rash and hazardous speculation." Now I am not at all clear what was meant by the Legislature in making use of this general language. Am I to consider the matter with reference to the Bankrupt's position and means, or am I to consider it without particular reference to him, but simply with reference generally to the world at large; not limiting the question by putting it in the form of a query as to whether the entering into these speculations was rash in the Bankrupt, but whether the undertaking would have been rash in anybody?

The Lord Chancellor in "Ex parte Downman, 32 Law Journal Equity p. 49," said that it was extremely difficult to assign anything like a limit to language of such a general character. It was so painfully indefinite as to leave a Judge a large amount of discretionary power, which might frequently lead to the decisions of one Judge being at variance with those of another. And in that case he intimated an opinion that a transaction, apparently *bonâ fide*, which was practicable, and capable of being fairly and honestly brought into operation was not to be branded with the name of a rash and hazardous speculation. There might no doubt be great danger, inasmuch as success was not certain. In order however, to bring it within the condemnatory clauses of the Act it would be necessary to find that it was not only a speculation (which implies uncertainty of successful result), but a rash speculation and a hazardous speculation. Probably, continued his Lordship, the important word in the clause was "rash," that is, such a speculation as no reasonable man would enter into. Applying then this test to the Bankrupt's speculations, can I properly say that the Mexican dollar, the Salt, the Cotton, the Shirting speculations were such as in themselves, no reasonable man would enter into, when it is notorious that such speculations were and still are of every day occurrence here? One proof, indeed, that they were not so considered is that the Banks were willing to advance money in respect of them. Having then regard to the fact that such speculations were and are common; that merchants were and are continually engaged in them; that money was and is advanced by the Banks in aid of them, am I justified in judicially denouncing them "rash and hazardous speculations" within the meaning of the words of the Act? I conceive not. If I were to call them so I should be indirectly charging the Banks themselves as equally guilty with the Bankrupt. For if it was rash in the Bankrupt to enter on such speculations, because they were such as no reasonable men would enter into, then the Banks were rash in advancing him money because they had full knowledge of the nature of the transactions upon which they lent their money. The credit of the Bankrupt would not alter the nature of the transactions themselves, they were either rash or they were not—and by "rash" is meant that the chances of their being successful were extremely slight in comparison with those that they would prove unsuccessful. If the section, under which I am asked to burden the grant of the Bankrupt's discharge with conditions, had declared that speculation without adequate means to pay possible losses was an offence, then indeed I might have found that the precedent condition in which I could exercise the discretion given me by the section, had in this case happened. But looking at the mode in which trade is now almost universally carried on, I do not feel disposed to visit on this Bankrupt a measure of punishment that I have not felt myself called upon, and have not been asked to inflict on others. It is now almost a recognised fact that the wealth of men is to be measured by their liabilities rather than by their actual means. The greater the extent of the transactions in which a merchant is engaged, the greater is his estimated wealth and the greater is his credit, and I suppose there is hardly a merchant of any note in the world whose means would be equal to satisfy the losses which would result from *all* the ventures in which he was interested or engaged turning out, at one and the same time, to be unsuccessful. This arises, no doubt, from the extension which has of late years, been given to credit. Trade is hardly the right word to use now to describe the dealings of the commercial world. Speculation is a far more fit and appropriate term, and hence the difficulty of giving to the words of the section a practical application. That interpretation which the highest legal authority in England has given to the language used in the section with reference to "rash and hazardous speculation" is perhaps the best, or, I might almost say, the only which it will bear, namely a transaction in which no reasonable man would engage. But the very difficulty which Lord Westbury felt when he admitted the indefiniteness and laxity of the section shows how hopeless it is to make the conduct of men engaged in mercantile pursuits a subject of judicial enquiry and condemnation, and how much better it would be to leave such conduct, under certain simple and well defined restrictions, to the judgement of those most interested in it, namely the creditors.

The winding up of estates under inspection, and the provisions of the Act with reference to deeds of arrangement, are a step in this direction. If a certain majority in number or value of the creditors are satisfied with the conduct of their debtor, they can practically give him all the benefits which the Bankrupt Act itself can give him. If they are not, they can compel him to labor on for their advantage, or punish him by making all future acquired profits or property liable to the discharge of his outstanding and unsatisfied obligations. Of course all imprisonment for debt would have to be abolished; but the fact that a man's upright and fair conduct in trade would be the only means of insuring for him, when misfortune came, the good will of his creditors; and the relief which the Bankrupt Act now grants indiscriminately to the rash and dishonest as well as to the prudent and honest trader, would be the best security against the misconduct sought to be provided against in the 159th section of the Act. In the present case, I cannot condemn the speculations of the Bankrupt as "rash and hazardous" in the sense which Lord Westbury has given to the words used in the section. If I did, I should be passing a sweeping censure on the mode of conducting trade throughout the world and especially in Shanghai. I have no right to do this, and I should moreover be expressing an opinion that those who, by advancing money on the security of the goods which were the subject matter of the Bankrupt's speculations were, collaterally as it were, interested with him and therefore almost as rash as he was. I have no desire to do this. It would be travelling beyond the sphere of my duty and entering into matters beyond my experience or knowledge. I therefore limit myself to refusing to burden the discharge of the Bankrupt with any conditions.

MIXED COURT.

February 15.

Before Chaloner Alabaster Esq.
Hsu Wei-yuen.
Chun Wei-Yuen.

W. R. Adamson *v.* Wang-kin-kee.

In this case Messrs. Adamson and Co., claim repayment of a specific loan of Tls. 30,000 and one year's interest thereon. No memorandum or promissory note appears to have been drawn up at the time, but in a document signed in 1866 Kin-kee fully admits the debt.

There is no evidence before the Court to shew that this document was obtained by fraud or violence, and the presumption is very strong against the employment of either.

The Court therefore directs Kin-kee to pay the amount claimed and the costs of this suit within fourteen days.

On Kin-kee's expressing dissatisfaction with the judgment of the Court, the Co-judge told him that he could appeal to the Court above, and if he intended doing so he must within eight days from this date present a petition to the Taotai, who would arrange for hearing the appeal if he considered the grounds sufficient.

E. J. Hogg, *v.* Ah-chun and Ah-yow.

Mr. Hogg stated that the legal representative of Ah-yow, one party to the lease, had paid on behalf of the lease Tls. 1,300, a portion of the current year's rent, and had on several occasions asked that the rent might be reduced, adding that he was willing to pay such reduced rent. Also, that Ah-chun the other party to the lease left Shanghai two years ago and that his representative had paid rent under the lease and had called with a similar request and promise to that of Ah-yow's representative. Mr. Hogg went on to say that while things out here were flourishing the defendants or their representatives were ready enough to reap such advantage as they could from the lease of the property they held, but that now they wished to abandon it. The plaintiff finished by saying that the rent was due on the 1st June in each year, and put in the lease which was for ten years at a thousand pounds a year.

Chun-chow the brother of Ah-yow, appeared and stated that his brother, who signed the lease was dead, and he disclaimed all responsibility under it. He did pay Tls. 1,300 under the lease previously to his brother's death. Ah-yow died on the 18th of the sixth month of last year—July 29th.

Ko-yen-chu who appeared in place of Ah-chun stated Ah-chun had run away, and that he was now receiving rents from tenants and had done so for some six months, Ah-chun having handed the rents over to him in satisfaction of a debt. He had paid Mr. Hogg Tls. 2,000 under the lease on behalf of Ah-chun. A portion of the money having been handed him by Ah-chun and the remainder lent by him to Ah-chun. Ah-chun was away buying tea at this time. He did not know when Ah-chun went away or how long he had been away.

Chun-ching-nan, Compradore to Messrs. Hogg, received Tls. 1,300 from Ah-yow's brother on the 22nd of the seventh moon (August 31st). He handed in an extract of the payment from his books. He had not brought his books.

Judgment reserved.

J. G. S. Coghill *v.* Chan-Tze-Yuan.

In this case Dr. Coghill had sued Chan-Tze-Yuan for Tls. 800 due on a lease, of which Tls. 400 fell due about seven months back, and the remaining Tls. 400 were due on the Chinese New Year and had obtained a judgment in his favour. Chan-Tze-Yuan was now brought to answer why he had not conformed to judgment. He pleaded poverty and was given a week to pay the money. In default to be imprisoned.

The other cases were of no public interest.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 11*th February*, 1867.

At a Monthly Meeting *of the* Council *held at the* Public Office, No. 12, Honan Road, *on* Monday, *the* 11*th day of February*, 1867 *pursuant to notice.*

Present.

Francis Bulkeley Johnson, Esquire, [*Chairman.*
James Cock Coutts, Esquire, *Vice-Chairman.*

Mr. Councillor Duncanson,
" " Probst,
" " Iveson,
" " Hayes, Junr.

Alex. Johnston, *Secretary.*

203.—The Secretary's Summons calling the Meeting was read.

204.—The Minutes of the last Meetings were read, confirmed and signed.

205.—A Report from the Public Works Committee was received, read, and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

Report of the Public Works Committee.

Your Committee have the pleasure to present herewith their Report for the past three months. The works undertaken by your Committee have been of a restricted nature. Taking the recommendation for retrenchment, pointed out by the Finance Committee, as a guide, your Committee have confined their action to such works as were urgently required.

Labor.—In consequence of wet weather having set in, when repairs of roads can be proceeded with to most advantage, an increase under this head has been found requisite in comparison with the expenses incurred for this purpose during the last two quarters.

Roads.—Your Committee have entered into a contract for a further supply of 1,200 tons of Granite Chips at Tael Cents—95 per ton for the purpose of metalling the Roads disturbed by the construction of the new drains. Another contract has been made for 500 tons of Broken Brick at Tael Cents—58 per ton, for covering the surface of the new Road leading from the Defence Creek to the Cemetery and which in future will be known as the "New Cemetery Road."

Bridges.—Your Committee, jointly with the Works Committee of the Municipal Council on the other side of the Yang-King-Pang Creek, have entered into a contract with Mr. J. M. Batchelder for the construction of a new Bridge and abutments, at the junction of the Yang-King-Pang Creek with the Whangpoo.

The cost of this Bridge will be Tls. 4000, towards which sum H. E. the Taoutai has consented to contribute one half.

A design has been prepared, for a small Bridge to cross the Yang-King-Pang connecting the Yunan Road with the Rue Palikao, by the French Municipal Council. The work will be proceeded with as soon as possible. The cost will be Tls. 490.

Cleansing of Yang-King-Pang.—Your Committee jointly with the Works Committee of the French Municipal Council have made a contract for the thorough cleansing of the Creek for the sum of Tls. 5000, to which His Excellency the Taoutai has consented to contribute Tls. 2000, the work will be commenced at once. Your Committee would take this opportunity of expressing their great obligations to H. B. M. Consul Mr. Winchester for his prompt and valuable assistance in obtaining from His Excellency the Taoutai a just share towards the Expenditure on Municipal Works in connection with the Yang-King-Pang Creek.

New Cells Central Police Station.—These have been completed about two months ago, and are now in use.

Plans.—A proof plan of the Foreign Settlement North of the Yang-King-Pang, on the reduced scale of 200 feet to an inch, has been received from England. As soon as the supply ordered has arrived, your Committee would recommend that the plan be advertized for sale to the Public at a moderate price to cover cost.

The Plan of the Hongque Settlement reduced on the same scale is now in the hands of the Lithographer in London.

The reduced plan of the Foreign Settlement south of the Yang-King-Pang has been completed, and your Committee would recommend that the same be sent home to be lithographed also, in order that the plans of the three Settlements may be published on one sheet.

Public Garden.—The contractor who undertook to raise the mudflat in front of H. B. M. Consular ground up to Pekin Road Jetty, has unfortunately failed to carry out his Contract. Your Committee having been unable to obtain redress through the Mixed Court, on account of his insolvency, have now entered into a contract with a responsible man for the sum of Tls. 5,500, and the work will be commenced at once.

Seamen's Church.—Upon the resolution passed by the Council, your Committee have caused a mow of Land in front of the Pootung Cemetery to be raised by mud filling some five to six feet, intended for the site of this Church.

The Old Boat House.—Near the Soochow Creek Bridge will be removed forthwith by the Council, in the event of the present owner not carrying out the order to remove the same within the time fixed by the Mixed Court.

The Naming of Streets, Alleys &c.—Is now nearly completed, a tabular statement shewing the former and present names will appear in the next annual report.

Jetties.—Certain repairs to and extensions of some of the Jetties have become necessary. These works being so nearly connected with the "Bund Extension Scheme," your Committee suggest the advisability of the Council considering these subjects as one.

Cemeteries.—The available space in the old Cemetery being very much reduced, your Committee would beg to draw your attention to the necessity of preparing the New Cemetery for burials. A further raising of a portion of it will be required, and it would be desirable to lay out a small amount for Trees etc, most of those imported from Japan by the late Cemetery Committee having died.

Roads outside of the Settlement.—The keeping in order of the Bubbling Well, and Sicaway Roads continues to be done by the contractor in a satisfactory manner. An agreement has been made with the same contractor for the repairing and keeping in order of the Stone Bridge or Sinza Road; the amount so disbursed being recoverable from His Excellency the Taoutai.

Drains.—The formation of Sewers in the Upper Nanking (or Maloo) between the Fuhkien and Honan Roads, and in the Canton and Nankin Roads, between the Szechuen and Yangtsze Roads, is now completed.

Your Committee beg to bring before your notice the fact, that a number of the old drains are gradually filling and becoming choked with mud. The Surveyor is at present examining these for the purpose of ascertaining which it will be necessary to re-open and clean during the ensuing year.

Gas.—The number of Lamp Posts purchased by the Council from the Gas Company to date are as follow:—

29 Lamp Posts on the Bund.
115 Ordinary Lamp Posts.
61 Brackets.

which have all of been fixed, to the satisfaction of your Surveyor.

Clerk of Work.—Mr. C. B. Clark appointed to this office on the 11th December last, continues to perform his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Surveyor.

206.—Resolved that the Report of the Public Works Committee be approved.

The list of applicants for the office of Municipal Interpreter, was laid before the Council, and the respective merits of each candidate considered, when it was

Resolved—

207.—That the Rev. J. W. Lambuth be appointed Interpreter for a period of three months, and the Secretary be instructed to communicate to him, the duties to be performed, rate of pay, allowances, &c., &c

The question of the necessity that exists for General Re-assessment of House and Land Properties having been discussed,

208—It was moved by Mr. Councillor Iveson, seconded by Mr. Councillor Hayes, Jun., and

Resolved unanimously—

That the Council do request Mr. Winchester, H. B. M.'s Consul at this port, to convene a Special General Meeting of Land Renters, at a date as early as convenient, to nominate a Committee for the re-assessment of the House and Land properties of the English and American Settlements, and transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Municipal Council.

Various subjects were discussed, correspondence laid on the table, considered and referred to the notice of the different Committees.

Resolved.

That the Council do now adjourn.

F. B. Johnson,
Chairman.

Alex. Johnston,
Secretary.

ABYSSINIA.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The latest accounts received of the English prisoners in Abyssinia inform us that, since King Theodore had succeeded in routing and dispersing the rebels who were in arms against him, and had thus freed himself from all apprehensions of being compelled to solicit foreign aid, he had begun to treat Mr. Rassam and the other unfortunate captives much more harshly than before. So hopeless, indeed, appeared the prospect of conciliating the King, that the *Victoria*, which arrived at Suez from Massowah the day before the last mail left, brought an official letter from the English Vice-Consul to Colonel Merewether (then on his way to Suez by the route of the sweet water canal) urging him not to trust himself, and the party of Engineers whom the British Government had engaged at great cost to take service in Abyssinia, in the hands of the barbarian potentate, who would only regard the new comers as so many fresh victims to be detained until a larger ransom could be extorted from English credulity. What, then, is to be done? The temporizing policy of sending embassy after embassy with more and more valuable presents to soften the King's heart must clearly be abandoned, unless we are willing to go on paying every year what amounts to a tribute of men and money to Abyssinia. On the other hand, it is impossible that England can tamely submit to the insult put upon her by King Theodore in imprisoning her subjects, laughing at her entreaties, and meeting her threats with defiance. She cannot, without loss of prestige and influence, that is to say of actual power in the world, suffer the ruler of an insignificant State with impunity to expose her accredited agents to cruelties and indignities such as a feudal prince of the middle ages might have heaped upon the person of an Ambassador from a rebel city. The King will not be persuaded by fair words to surrender his prisoners; and we must therefore either leave them to perish in their bonds, uncared for and unavenged, or send an army strong enough to set them free, or, if their lives are already sacrificed, to punish the tyrant who has destroyed them.

There is, of course, a school of politicians who will be horror-struck at the bare suggestion of an English expedition to invade Abyssinia. What, they will exclaim, is the lust of conquest not yet appeased? Must more blood be shed, more treasure expended in petty wars, to add another province to the dominions of the already overgrown British Empire? Perish Consul Cameron, Mr. Rassam, and all that belong to them; a few individuals will never be missed out of so many millions of British subjects; our trade will remain as prosperous, our revenue as elastic, if King Theodore puts all his English prisoners to death in cold blood to-morrow; why then should we undertake a hazardous and most expensive enterprize for the mere sake of saving the lives of men whose own folly has placed them in their present dangerous position? Happily, the sordid spirit which dictates such a policy is rapidly losing its hold over the minds of the present generation of Englishmen. The last few years, and more particularly the year 1866, have witnessed the revival of a strong national feeling at home; and there is an almost impatient desire on the part of the people to find favourable opportunities of proving to all the world that England is still able to vindicate her reputation for military prowess, and to maintain her ancient fame among the nations of the earth. We believe, therefore, that an Abyssinian expedition would be decidedly popular in England; and it is no secret that, two or three months ago, Lord Derby's Government determined, if Colonel Merewether's mission were unsuccessful, to send out an expeditionary force to invade King Theodore's country. The news now on its way home will, beyond doubt, induce the Cabinet to give this resolution speedy confirmation, and it may be expected that troops will be ordered both from England and from Bombay to assemble at Massowah, in order to carry out a plan of combined operations. It cannot be concealed that the physical difficulties attending the enterprize are very formidable. Abyssinia has no seaports open to attack by an English squadron, and it will be necessary for the land force, before they can reach the capital (on which it may be presumed they will direct their march) to penetrate a country resembling very closely, in its topographical features, the Ghaut districts of Western India. Lieutenant Morland, in a Paper read by him before the Bombay Geographical Society last year, describes Abyssinia as "consisting of a low country bordering on the Red Sea and gradually ascending to a height of above 1,000 feet from the level of the sea. At about forty miles inland, the mountains abruptly rise to a height of six and nearly ten thousand feet, and at their summit is the plateau, intersected by ravines of from two to four thousand feet deep, thus forming as it were a series of plateaux, which consist of most excellent land, more or less cultivated for the growth of cereals, of which the principal are jowaree, barley, and maize." He adds that "the climate of Abyssinia is said to be most pleasant and healthy when once on the plateau," and from what we have heard of the tyranny of Theodore and the disaffection of his subjects, we may be sure that a large proportion of the native population would hail the invading army as liberators, and supply them not only with provisions but with useful auxiliary troops.

NATIVE BANKS.

(*The Hankow Times.*)

Tuesday, the 5th instant, was the first of the China New-year, and the natives have for the last few days been giving themselves up entirely to feasting and pleasure-seeking, placing business in abeyance. This festive time was, however, as usual preceded by a trying term—the Chinese settling-up and closing all accounts with the year; and the advent of this ordeal has been looked forward to by our merchants with considerable apprehension and anxiety. The result for the majority has been satisfactory; and beyond the weaknesses apparent for some time past, no fresh disasters have transpired, and foreigners have reason to congratulate themselves on such a happy issue. Before resuming business, we recommend the merchants to pause and meditate over the experience of the past year. We have time after time urged on the notice of our readers the dangerous system on which business has been conducted here; and were any additional evidence wanted, the disclosure lately made as to the position of many of the native banks would surely suffice to convince even the most sceptical. The past year has been a disastrous one to Chinese as well as foreigners. Their operations in tea and other native produce, as also in imports, have as a rule resulted in heavy losses, and their resources have thereby been much crippled. If, therefore, the dangers which we had so forcibly brought to our notice in September 1865, when the cash system was last agitated, were real (and they were generally acknowledged to be so,) they must indeed be greater now, and more to be dreaded than at any previous time. The system of business in Hankow is such as does not exist in any other port of China. Goods have been sold to men of whom we know but little, and who generally are mere up-starts, and they obtain delivery on tendering bank orders at dates varying from three weeks to two months. These documents have, till but lately, been considered by some almost as good as sycee; this delusion, however, has now been dispelled, and we have seen that in cases of difficulty many of the orders are almost worthless, and likewise that the buyers of the goods are often interested in the banks. We cannot think that the merchants are sufficiently compensated for the great risk incurred by the prices obtained in comparison with those in Shanghai. The great bane of the trade of Hankow has been the competition among foreigners, many trying to over-reach their neighbours, and to do business at any cost. The risks involved, however, we feel convinced could not have been appreciated by the principals in Shanghai, otherwise we should have had a change long ere this. Many, we are given to believe, comfort themselves with the supposed security of their compradores being responsible for the payment of the bankers' orders, and we hope they may be right; but we opine, that in an important case it might occur to the native to repudiate such responsibility, and in a court of law it is not unlikely the decision would be against the foreigner. The evils extend even further than the immediate risk. By giving credit to these needy traders, they are virtually provided with funds with which they are enabled to compete with the legitimate trader in the purchase of produce in the interior, and thus the merchants raise the price on themselves. A most flagrant example of this is seen in the unprecedented prices at which teas were bought in the country last season.

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1867.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Agra & Masterman's Bank ..	50	25	..	..
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	28		..
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25		nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	0	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China....	20	20	10	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	32	10 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	125	119	8 p.c
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	43	12 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	490	15	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	50	"
Hongque Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	"
Shanghai Wharf Co..........	1,000	1,000	50	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	825	"
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	"
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	"
Shanghai Horse Bazaar, ...	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	"
China Fire Insurance Co....	5,000	500	700	10 p'c
North-China Insurance Co...	5,000	1,000	1,500	..

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,
Sight, ...*6s.* 10½*d.* ....₱ Tl
4 ms. sight, ...*6s.* 0*d.* ....
Credits, 4 m/s....*6s.* 0¾*d.* ....
Bills with Doct.,
4 m/s. ....*6s.* 1*d.* ....
On Paris.—Credits, 4 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.65 per Tl.
Documents, 4 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.70 per Tl.
On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3d/s. [Rs. 300.
On Bombay. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Rs 300.
On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 26½ p. cent disct. Private 15 ds. 27 " "

Mex. Dollars—73.15
Carolus—73.
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 162.
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.
Copper Cash 1,340 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, Feb. 15th.

		Taels.
SHIRTINGS,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.40 *a* 2.45
" 8¼ *a* 8½ "	"	2.60 *a* 2.68
" 9 *a* 9¾ lbs.	"	2.85 *a* 3.40
White, 56 Reed...........	"	2.20 *a* 2.30
" 64 "	"	2.70 *a* 2.80
" 66 *a* 72 Reed......	"	3.00 *a* 3.20
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	1 85 *a* 2.25
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards.....................	"	5.00 *a* 5.50 noml.
JEANS, 30 yards	"	No stock.
SHEETINGS,— 40 yds., catties 10 & 11—lbs. 13½ to 14½	"	5.50 noml.
SPANISH STRIPES,—		
According to quality & asst.	p. yd.	0.68 *a* 0.70
LONG ELLS,—		
Scarlet	per piece	7.30
Assorted.....................	"	7.00
Other marks Scarlet......	"	7.10 *a* 7,20
Assorted.....................	"	6.75 *a* 6.85
CAMLETS,—S................	"	15.75 *a* 16.00
S S	"	14.25 *a* 14.75
S S S...........	"	13.50 *a* 13.75
LEAD,...........................	per picul	4.50 *a* 5.25
IRON,—		
Bar............................	per picul	2.20 *a* 2.30
Nail Rod	"	2.35 *a* 2.50
Hoop	"	2 00 *a* 2.40
STEEL,—Swedish	per tub	3.50 *a* 3.90
TIN,—Malacca	per picul	17.50 *a* 19.50
Inferior	"	
TIN PLATES,....................	per box	4.00 *a* 4.30

COALS,—	Tls.		Tls.
Cardiff from ship p.ton	13.00	from Godowns	
North Wales, " "	12.00	"	
English, ... " "	13.00	"	14 00
Anthracite, ... " "	12.00	"	13.00
Sydney, ... " "	9.25	"	10.00
Japan, ... " "	6. *a* 8.	"	9.00
Formosa, ... " "	5. *a* 6.	"	6.00

SUGAR,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new,	per pcl.	4.30 *a* 7.20
Brown, "	"	4.00 *a* 4.20
Swatow, White............	"	
Brown	"	
Amoy, White...............	"	
Brown	"	2 00 *a* 3.50
RICE,—Bengal, White	"	1,55 *a* 2.10
Siam, Cargo, com.	"	
White	"	

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists, Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the **English, American, Russian, Prussian,** and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.

18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

o-a-f 400 11au 11ht August, 1866.

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CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 2044 January 19th, 1867.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London,* E.C.
21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

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Shanghai May, 1863.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.		SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.		TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM.	SAILED		CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Feb.	9	Vulcan	Br	str	130	Randall	Fuchau v. Ningpo	Feb.	4	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	9	Moyuno	Am	str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports	...	6	do	Russell and Co
...	11	Szechuen	Am	str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	...	10	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
...	11	Paou Shun	Chi	str	500	Hoar					Chinese Government
...	12	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	11	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	12	Fenella	Chi	str	160	Chingjay	Woosung				Chinese Government
...	12	Oscar Vidal	Ham	baq	295	Benz	Swatow	Jan.	25	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
...	13	Szechuen	Am	str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Feb.	12	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
...	13	Plymouth Rock	Am	str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	...	10	General	Russell and Co
...	14	Suwo-Nada	Am	str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	...	10	Opium, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
...	14	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	13	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	14	Golden Spur	Br	sh	657	Lecheur	Singapore	Jan.	1	General	Chinese
...	14	Albuera	Br	sh	774	Levack	Fuchau	Feb.	1	Poles	Gilman and Co
...	14	Jubilee	Br	sh	760	Kerr	London	Sept.	19	General	Borneo Company Limited
...	15	Sunda	Br	str	1260	Soames	Hongkong	Feb.	10	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co
...	15	Szechuen	Am	str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	...	14	Sundries	Russell and Co
...	15	Fei-loong	Br	str	260	Pritchard	Hakodadi	...	12	General	T. Kroes and Co
...	15	Morning Star	Br	sh	562	Johnston	Fuchau	Jan.	—	Poles	Frazar and Co
...	15	Japan	Br	baq	332	Snow		...	6	Sugar	Borneo Company Limited

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.		SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.		TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Feb.	8	Fire Queen	Am	str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
...	9	Singapore	Br	str	784	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co
...	9	Thomas Bell	Br	sh	835	Gruzelier	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	10	Fusi-Yama	Br	str	1200	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
...	10	Fusi-Yama	Br	str	710	Callaghan	Hongkong	Re-exports	Chapman, King and Co
...	10	Rona	Br	str	784	Morrison	Hongkong & Ports	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	10	Kiang-loong	Am	str	945	West	Hankow & Ports	General	Augustine Heard and Co
...	10	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	11	Szechuen	Am	str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	12	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	13	Szechuen	Am	str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	13	Minca	Br	str	306	Englesome	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
...	13	Paou Shun	Chi	str	500	Hoar			Chinese Government
...	14	Shanse	Am	str	561	Frand	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
...	14	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	15	Shaftesbury	Br	str	553	Aitkins	Hongkong & Canton	Cotton, etc.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
...	15	Taitsing	Br	sh	815	Nutsford	Hongkong	Ballast	Birley, Worthington & Co
...	15	Szechuen	Am	str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG		TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL		WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
	Albuera	Levack	Br	sh	774	Feb	14	Fuchau.	Gilman and Co		
1 c	Alert	Petersen	Ham	baq	252	Jan	22	Hamburg	Telge, Nölting and Co		Discharging
Wusung	Alice Thompson	Schavo	Br	baq	350	Jan	12	Swatow	Frazar and Co		Discharging
1 c	Aurora Australis	Todd	Br	baq	508	Jan	24	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co	New York	Early
7 s	Belle	Young	Br	baq	267	Jan	6	Hakodadi	Captain		Discharging
Wusung	Bengalee		Fr	sh	677	Jan	6	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
1 c	Borealis	Henderson	Br	sh	920	Jan	18	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Burmah	Yeo	Br	sh	1174	Dec	28	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
O U L	Caranjah	Johnson	Br	sh	591	Jan	25	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co		Discharging
7 s	Carl	Stiemer	Ham	sch	150	Jan	23	Hongkong	Trautmann and Co		Discharging
1 c	China	Schmidt	Ham	sch	252	Jan	22	Ningpo	Master	Chefoo	Cld. 31st ult
	Codovious		Ham	baq	221	Feb	3	Hongkong	Reid and Co		
	Cornelia Mathil	de] Twolp	Dut	baq	600	Feb	4	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited		
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br	sch	145	July	21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		For Sale
	Ellida	Rundberg	Swe	baq	236	Feb	4	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Order		
7 s U W	Elizabeth	Durk	Br	baq	442	Jan	24	Chefoo	Master		
8 s	Elsaben	Kohn	Prus	bg	180	Feb	7	Nagasaki	Wm. Pustau and Co		
6 c	Endeavour	Doane	Am	sh	987	Dec	30	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co	New York	Immediately
	Fiery Cross	Kirkup	Br	sh	689	Feb	6	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
	Golden Spur	Lecheur	Br	sh	657	Feb	14	Singapore	Chinese		
1 c	Grenadier	Miller	Br	baq	512	Jan	23	Swatow	Glover and Co		Discharging
6 c	HamillaMitchell	Branscombe	Br	sh	958	Jan	4	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	Early
7 s	Hoang Ho	Wood	Br	baq	591	Jan	19	Fuchau	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	Cld. 13th inst
1 p	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br	sh	821	Jan	24	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Fuchau	To-day
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br	sh	1274	Oct	9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
	Jubilee	Kerr	Br	sh	760	Feb	14	London	Borneo Company Limited		
	Kirkland	Colledge	Br	baq	453	Feb	1	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
	Landore	Howard	Br	sh	860	Jan	27	Sunderland	P. & O. Co		
	Lodore	Howat	Br	sh	859	Feb	4	Sunderland	Birley, Worthington & Co		
7 s U W	Magellan	Crosbie	Br	sh	613	Jan	9	Liverpool	Blain, Tate and Co	New York	Immediately
2 p	Maravi	Anderson	Br	baq	439	Jan	23	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co	Newchwang	Immediately
	Matilde	Hurst	Br	bg	253	Feb	2	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		
2 s	Maury	Harms	Ham	baq	400	Feb	7	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
7 s D J	Nellie Abbott	Jordan	Am.	baq	438	Jan	29	Hakodadi	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
	Oscar Vidal	Benz	Ham	baq	295	Feb	12	Swatow	Siemssen and Co		
8 c	Panama	Soule	Am	sh	867	Jan	21	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
1 s	Peru	Truelsen	Ham	bg	255	Feb	7	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Peter Denny	Adams	Br	sh	971	Nov	22	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
2 s	Prince Satsuma	Erebaren	Fr	bg	240	Jan	21	Hakodadi	Chartron & Monnier		Ft or Ch
	San Francisco	Angelbek	Ham	baq	600	Feb	2	Swatow	Siemssen and Co		
1 c	Seaton	Lapworth	Br	baq	401	Jan	22	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Discharging
1 c	Shakespeare	Dalgleish	Br	sh	486	Feb	1	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co	Fuchau	Immediately
2 c	Silver Eagle	Case	Br	sh	903	Jan	12	London	Gilman and Co		Ft or Ch
	Taeping	Dowdy	Br	sh	767	Feb	4	London.	Gilman and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br	sh	1171	Mar	25	Fuchau	Master		
	Valetta	Cavanah	Br	baq	386	Feb	4	Nagasaki	G. Gunther	Nagasaki	Early
6 s T J	West Wind	Blandford	Br	baq	377	Jan	11	Cardiff v. Lisbon	Frazar and Co		Discharging
	47 VESSELS										

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	495	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel	Rev. Kaufmann	American barque	280	Church Trustees
6 c	Euxine				
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten	Green	American barque	490	
O U L	Ngapuhi	Gardner	British barque	515	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs